

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.
A LARGE MAMMOTH SHEET.
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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1856.

The Journal knew that their association with negroes on Tuesday, and that the appearance of a number of darkies in their procession on that day, would attract attention and be noted by the Sentinel, hence it undertook to escape public condemnation of the act, by uttering the false statement, that the BUCHANAN men hired two negroes to march in their ranks. There were far more than two negroes in their midst, but they pretend to account for only two. Try it again, and get clear of the charge if you can; but you will have to disprove or deny the most positive and stubborn facts, if you do, which facts were witnessed by thousands of spectators.

The Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial reporters of the FREMONT meeting in this city on Tuesday, as well as those of the Indiana Journal, must have multiplying copies, or when they look upon the Indiana Journal, they must see double. Their several accounts of numbers, and other matters and things, were each and several multiplied by the figure 2, instead of being correctly true. Bragg and boasting is a great part of their present game, and they doubtless worked according to orders. The balloon corrects all such small errors.

The Journal and its Black Republican allies of Cincinnati, the Gazette and Commercial, would like to make the impression that a large number of Germans joined in the FREMONT procession on Tuesday. Not more than thirty Germans were with them, and those who were there, are those who have heretofore voted their ticket, with one or two exceptions. One German Jew, who "came to live and not to rule" showed himself a Judas on horseback.

A blackguard from Parke county, attempted to make a FREMONT speech on Monday night last in this city. He became so dirty and obscene in his remarks that some of the sensible men of his party went on to the stand where he was disgracing the cause, and compelled him to stop his disgusting harangue. We understand his name was CORN. All such efforts should be interdicted to stop the stench.

FRANKLIN, of the Louisville Journal, says that one of its correspondents, sets down the plurality for FILLMORE in this State, at fifteen thousand.

Well that is refreshing! The Journal correspondent ought to be rewarded with a leather medal, for his veracity. He is, certainly, the greatest man inside of "all creation."

Abolition Disturbances.
COL. SCHMIDT dispersed the "free State Kansas legislature" which had assembled, armed to the teeth, and set itself up against the Territorial government established by Congress, whereas Abolitionism is in innumerable debt. He had, only two or three days before, marched out of the Territory several bands of armed border ruffians, but Abolitionism is in no distress at all about that.

How much longer will people permit themselves to be imposed upon by abolition scoundrels? The nature and habits of bugs and insects. Those who are fond of the natural sciences will have read of the habits of a species of the beetle, commonly called the Tumblebug. These bugs are gregarious, and are generally seen in small drives, engaged in forming columns, and when such columns are formed, a portion of the bugs push behind a bug ball or ball, while another portion of said bug ball turn forward with their feet and claws.

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The labor of the gang that rolled the Abolition ball through the hot streets of Indianapolis on Tuesday last, were strikingly similar to the movements and labors of Tumblebugs, from which sagacious insects these intelligent fellows have learned the beauty and pleasure of rolling balls. The low, groveling dirty fellows that performed with so much dignity in rolling this ball, entitles them to the name and honor of the TUMBLEBUG PARTY.

"Old Bullion" and Buchanan.
The opposition papers take great pains to publish from the speeches of Col. Burrows, those portions in which he handles Fremont and Pierce and his Administration in his usual "meat-and-potatoes" style. While their hands are in, they can't find time to "smuggle in" the following brief extract from one of the speeches of this same glorious "Old Tom," as they have on more than one occasion styled the father-in-law of their candidate for President? It is but short, yet they seem to overlook it entirely, or to designedly expunge it from the record:

He said he had been asked what he intended to do, now that his son-in-law, Mr. Fremont, was a candidate for the Presidency? He remarked that he had never asked for a government place for any of his family, and when he said a thing he would do it, and when he tried called for aid, it was known for a family tie; he would vote for Mr. Buchanan, as he was in opposition to all parties, and knew the principles of the Union and the Constitution was at stake. He would vote for Mr. Buchanan, and call upon every man present to put a shoulder to the wheel, not only for the veteran statesman, but to give him their support in carrying out the great principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Buchanan, he said, was certain of being elected, and the duties devolving upon him, as the Chief Magistrate of the glorious Republic, would be far greater than that resting upon any former Administration. But Buchanan was the man, and what he did would be for his country's good.

A cotemporary remarks: "When FREMONT accepted the nomination of the Kansas Law Know Nothing, he said 'I would soon publish his views on that subject'—which he did not doubt would be found acceptable to the sworn secretaries. It is a little awkward for his friends to be appealing to the Germans and Irish to vote for him at the same time he is refusing thanks for 'Know Nothing nomination, and tinkering 'Know Nothing platforms.'"

Eighteen old line whigs have a ready raised the flag of Buchanan and Breckinridge in the United States.

A National Democratic Newspaper—Devoted to the Union and True Interests of the Country.

W. C. LARRABEE & C. W. COTTON. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOLUME XVI. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1856. NUMBER 10.

The Old Times yesterday hired two negroes to go into the Republican procession for a short time in order that they might prejudice the minds of some of the people present against the Republican demonstration, and manufacture some false capital in order that they might harp largely about Abolitionism. These colored men were paid for their services by certain Old Line leaders in town, and appeared well satisfied with wages received.

When a man makes a direct and positive statement like the foregoing, he ought to know what he says, and on what authority he bases his assertions. If the editor of the Journal knows that the negroes were hired by "Old Lines" to go into the Republican procession, he knows who these Old Lines were.

We challenge the Journal to substantiate the truth of its statement by naming the Democrats against whom it makes the charge, or the names of those on whose authority the statement is made. A refusal to do this will be regarded as an acknowledgment of falsehood. If names are given, then will the statement be proved to be false in all its parts.

That FREMONT is regarded as a good Know Nothing by the Abolition Know Nothing people of the North, is clearly demonstrated by the following paragraph from the Boston Bee. The Bee is the special organ of Gov. GAMMEL, and was, till within the last two weeks, a staunch supporter of FILLMORE. It still continues to fly the banner of "American rule shall rule America." The following language must be particularly gratifying to German and Irish citizens, who are invited to take a back seat and ride in the omnibus with these foreign-hating, Catholic-resenting Freebooters:

As Americans, we will do whatever is in our power to defeat the election of the Democratic nominees, believing them to be the bitter enemies that the American people are to contend with. As Americans, we will use every fair and honorable means to secure the freedom of Kansas, the freedom of speech, the freedom of the ballot, and the press. In doing this we shall not give up the faintest shadow of our American principles. We stand to-day, as we stood last autumn, upon the Springfield platform. From that position we cannot be moved. There is a great battle to be fought—a great question to be settled; it is whether the people of this country shall be ruled by an alien race, or whether we shall determine that issue for the right, and Americanism will shine forth with tenfold more lustre, revealing around the temple of American Liberty a wreath of never-fading glory. When that is accomplished, it can indeed be said that Americans have ruled America.

Fremont's Slaveholder.
Senator HAMMILL, in a recent speech at a black republican meeting, remarked as follows: "When embarking on a western tour, he [Fremont] was asked if it was not his intention to purchase a slave, as a domestic for his wife. His reply was, 'I never owned one, and I never will own one.' While on his tour in Kansas, he was asked if he would not give up the faintest shadow of our American principles. We stand to-day, as we stood last autumn, upon the Springfield platform. From that position we cannot be moved. There is a great battle to be fought—a great question to be settled; it is whether the people of this country shall be ruled by an alien race, or whether we shall determine that issue for the right, and Americanism will shine forth with tenfold more lustre, revealing around the temple of American Liberty a wreath of never-fading glory. When that is accomplished, it can indeed be said that Americans have ruled America."

The Springfield (Mass.) Argus says it is a pity to split this fine story and pretty (Buncombe) speech; but the fact is, that Col. Fremont actually owned slaves, within three months of the time he was nominated, if he does not at this moment.

At the small Black Republican meeting held the night of the 14th, David KILGORE, an individual as notorious for his want of decency and truth as he is for the multiplicity of phases and changes of his political opinions, took occasion to deal in a roundabout way of dirty slang and abuse against the Sentinel.

As an individual as contemptible as this pettifoggish drummer after political preferment, is not worth the notoriety of mention, and we only do it to notify those who may not have an opportunity of hearing him, that he is opposed to the cause of the Sentinel. If this fact, which is an "over speech" men is known, does not have a salutary effect in increasing the circulation of the Sentinel, then we are no prophets.

It would be an easy task, though a nauseous one, to show this same KILGORE up in his true insubstantial light, but as we observed before, we will, however, keep our eyes upon him, and if we find it necessary, we will apply the caustic in a manner to cause him to wince.

Large German Meeting.—A large and enthusiastic meeting assembled in the vicinity of the Madison Depot, last evening, for the purpose of raising two beautiful hickory poles. Our candidate for State Senator, General ELZOR, being present, was loudly called for, and delivered an eloquent and stirring speech, which was loudly applauded.

Proceedings of the Fillmore State Convention.
The Convention was temporarily organized by W. C. LARRABEE, of Clark, to be its Chairman, and appointing Secretary W. THOMPSON, of Rush, Secretary.

A resolution appointing a Committee of one from each Congressional District, to report the names of the persons for the permanent organization of the Convention, was passed. The following are the members of the Committee:

1st District—John S. Hopkins.
2d District—John S. Hopkins.
3d District—John S. Hopkins.
4th District—John S. Hopkins.
5th District—John S. Hopkins.
6th District—John S. Hopkins.
7th District—John S. Hopkins.
8th District—John S. Hopkins.
9th District—John S. Hopkins.
10th District—John S. Hopkins.

On motion a Committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed on Resolutions, as follows:

1st District—John S. Hopkins.
2d District—John S. Hopkins.
3d District—John S. Hopkins.
4th District—John S. Hopkins.
5th District—John S. Hopkins.
6th District—John S. Hopkins.
7th District—John S. Hopkins.
8th District—John S. Hopkins.
9th District—John S. Hopkins.
10th District—John S. Hopkins.

On motion the Convention proceeded to the election of officers, and the following were elected:

President—John S. Hopkins.
Vice President—John S. Hopkins.
Secretary—John S. Hopkins.
Treasurer—John S. Hopkins.
Committee on Resolutions—John S. Hopkins.
Committee on Credentials—John S. Hopkins.
Committee on the Permanent Organization—John S. Hopkins.

The political contest in which we were engaged, was one of sectionalism against Nationalism. As a National conservative man, he could not support Fremont. He was for the formation of an Electoral ticket for Fillmore and Donelson. The speech was one in Col. T. H. Thompson's style, and was patriotic throughout.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, James Harrison, Esq., of Vanderburgh, then submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will support WILLIAM FILLMORE, of New York, and ANDREW J. DONELSON, of Tennessee, for President and Vice President of the United States, because we have them to be honest men, devoted to the welfare of the Union, and faithful to the Constitution and the principles upon which alone they can be perpetuated.

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Friday Morning, July 18, 1856.
Buchanan Ratification Meeting.
Thursday, the 17th of July, 1856, will long be remembered by the Democracy of Indiana as a day which plainly marked the determination of the real People to sustain Democratic principles, the Constitution of the country and the Union of the States.

At the dawn of day the booming sound of the cannon announced that the Democracy were wide awake and stirring. At a very early hour the people from the surrounding country began to arrive, and before 9 o'clock the city was crowded with those who came in wagons, on horseback and on foot.

The several townships of Marion county were each largely represented by men with flags and banners. They came with their wagons, bearing beautiful hickory bushes high above their heads, in the style of the days of old Jackson. Morgan, Johnson, Hendricks, Hamilton and Shelby, sent up their thousands, on the aggregate, and several much stronger than the Abolition crowds of Tuesday last. The whole line of the Lawrenceburgh Railroad sent full deputations.

The counties of Dearborn and Decatur sent goodly and immense numbers. Each train of cars poured out its legions.

On the Central Road large trains brought full freight of good line Democrats from the counties of Wayne, Henry, Hancock and Marion, imbued with the right spirit and fully aroused.

From the Southern sections of the Madison and the Jeffersonville trains. Jefferson, Jones and Bartholomew were there, as well as Clark, Scott and Jackson, and indeed, from nearly every county South of the National Road, there was a good turn out of the genuine friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.

From the West, a full train on the Terre Haute, brought double the number that came over that road on Tuesday. Vigo, Clay, Putnam and Hendricks, came in good numbers and in good spirits.

On the Lafayette train we found a tremendous mass of citizens numbering many hundreds from each county along the line. This was the banner line of the Abolitionists on Tuesday last; but with all of their free riding and great exertions from that quarter, they had little to boast of over the Democracy which came from Tippecanoe, Carroll, Montgomery, Boone and Marion. Twenty-seven well crowded cars were required to bring in the division. The county of Boone deserves special credit for her noble turnout on this occasion.

On the Peru road came a good and large delegation from all the counties from the Wash to the center. Tipton and Hamilton did well, and showed that they were true and untainted. More than double the number of Tuesday came on this train on Thursday.

From the State line to Indianapolis, on the Bellefontaine road, there was an excellent turnout, largely exceeding the efforts of the Abolitionists on Tuesday. Delaware, Madison, Hamilton and Marion each, contributed liberally to triumph upon this line.

The whole mass was precipitated upon our City in such tremendous numbers, and in such quick succession, that it was impossible to receive them in order and with military precision. They crowded to the State House in perfect order, some in pretty good order, preceded by bands of music, bearing banners and flags, and great numbers in irregular order, each anxious to find a shade and a resting place.

REMEMBER!
DAILY STATE SENTINEL.
Largest Printing Establishment in the State.
BEST ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!
FASTEST RAILROAD PRINTING!
LARGEST POSTERS AND SHOW BILLS.
Finest Texture of Work in the Art!
In fact nothing is the shape of BOOK OR JOB PRINTING.
CHEAPEST RATES!
Running 3 Steam Presses Constantly.
Including a CARD PRESS.
Orders solicited, and attended to with a marked promptness.

Light Processions was the monster affair of the season—the largest procession ever witnessed in this city or State. The universal opinion is, among those capable of giving an opinion, not wholly biased by party prejudice, that there could not have been less than five to six thousand in this moving mass of human beings. It was at least one-third larger than the Fremont Procession of Tuesday. As the procession came out into Washington street, the display of fire was so commensurate from the roots of the Bates House and Palmer House and by its opposite, and followed the marching column of torches in its progress up Washington street. This principal avenue of our city was made perfectly brilliant throughout its entire length, with torch lights, fire-works and bonfires. It was one of the grandest spectacles we ever witnessed, and was greeted with the most cheering shouts of joy and enthusiasm.

The salaried rag again with shouts for BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE and DEMOCRACY. The cry was caught up by the masses who lined both sides of Washington street for nearly a mile, and sent back again in joyous response. We can conceive it to be scarcely possible for the spirit of enthusiasm to run higher than it did on the night of the memorable 17th, in Indianapolis. We feel that our brethren who were with us at that hour, can go to their homes and report in the fullest confidence, that Indiana is good for 20,000 majority for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. We feel it in our very bones, that a draft for that amount will be duly honored by the gallant "Hoosier Boys."

The scenes in the State House Grove, where the procession first took place, were but a counterpart of those, at the same place, during the day. Details are unnecessary, as they would be impossible. We need only to what we have already written, the simple remark "by that if the Fugiosians can hear after have the "face" to claim Indiana for the husband of Jesus Christ and his confederate, Wm. L. Darro, they have a "face" for anything within the scope of human comprehension.

Taken all Aback.
For an hour or two, early yesterday morning, it would have been very difficult to find a set of better feeling fellows than could be picked up about our streets among the Fremont Abolitionists. The absence of that stir and bustle among our own citizens which characterized the procession of the Fremont demonstration, on Tuesday, seemed to impress them with the idea that the "Old Lines" were doomed to meet with a decided failure. Significant hints and ominous prophecies to this effect, might have been heard at every street corner. The wish was, evidently in this case "father to the thought" for they were soon made to feel the full force of the old proverb, that "all signs fail in dry weather."

Even while the Fremontists were thus anxiously gloating over what they termed the forebodings of a very magnificent abortion, a peculiar smile might have been seen playing about the lips, and a mischievous twinkling lighting up the eyes of the Democrats. It was not till the surrounding country, and distant counties and cities began to pour in their hosts, that these victims of a delusive hope began to laugh "out of the other corner of the month." As battalion after battalion came pouring through our streets, one after another, as wave follows wave upon the tempest-tossed ocean, they began to learn their tone "a peg," and very gravely began to compare notes among themselves, to see whether they should maintain a show of equality of numbers, or bravely give up a-bated. We never saw the tide of feeling so effectually turned upon any set of men, as it was upon the horror-stricken Fugiosians, at about 10 o'clock, A. M., yesterday.

Democrats who had been so glibly and "sittingly" taunted and "bought before" the "merely less and lessened prospect" before them, enjoyed the writhings and tortures of their chop-fallen opponents, with a gusto that they are seldom permitted to experience.

It was the common remark of everybody yesterday, that the Convention was composed of the finest looking set of men ever assembled in this city. There was an air of staidness and intelligence in every man's face that betokened that each and all were well acquainted with the questions at issue in this campaign, and that that knowledge was obtained by critical examination. It is this class of men that wield the preponderating influence in general contests. There was nothing of the boisterousness, or drunken rabidism that in many cases characterize the meetings of this kind, but a deep and impressive enthusiasm pervaded the entire multitude.

There were but few from the cities and towns along the lines of the several Railroads, and a majority of these bore the honorable badge of the Artisan and Mechanic, the larger portion being farmers, who left their ploughs and scythes for this one day, to come up in their light, to express their attachment for Democratic men and measures. Nothing, as they do, the controlling influence in all elections, it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the most sanguine Democrat, who witnessed the gathering together of our country's bone and sinew, yesterday. It tells as plain as the zodiac's sign, which way the contest is going. That BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE will carry the State by at least 20,000 majority is scarcely doubted by even the most intelligent Black Republican. Having lost all their thunder in the direction of Kansas, and the Brooks matter being settled, they have become reckless in their warfare, and the baseness of their opposition is so apparent, that it is reacting against them, to their dismay. On the 4th of November this year, if of issue will be quite as effectually wiped out, as was whigery in '52.

Our City Draymen.
The Draymen of Indianapolis gave prominence and high regard to the proceedings of yesterday. They rallied on horseback to the number of seventy-eight, and with their banners and badges, exhibited an appearance that was at once creditable to themselves and gratifying to their Democratic fellow-citizens. Everything, so far as they were concerned, was conducted with the utmost good taste, propriety and decorum. The Draymen of Indianapolis gave evidence, yesterday, that they, as a class, go with that party "which carries the flag and keeps step to the march of the Union."

Scenes of the Evening.
We come to the closing scenes of the grand gala day of the Democracy, and here we find that language is inadequate to convey a true picture of the sublimity and grandeur by which they were characterized. The Torch-